SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1896.

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Senator Proctor Is Right and Wrong.

The distinguished gentleman who held the office of Secretary of War under Gen. HARRISON'S Administration, has made in the Senate the strongest plea yet advanced for the hundred million dollar appropriation for coast defences. Nothing more important or effective has been said on the subject vince Mr. TILDEN wrote his letter.

Senator Proctor's argument for the immediate construction of land defences in general accordance with the programme of the Endicott Board, and his conclusion that with the armament thus provided our seaports will be practically safe against the combined assaults of all the navies superior to our own, are alike unanswerable. With convincing logic and great technical knowledge he presents the reasons for the speedy completion of the work so long neglected. An expenditure of one hundred millions of dollars is a low premium to pay for insurance against the possibilities which will menace this nation continually so long as our coasts and harbors are unprotected.

The ex-Secretary of War shows, moreover, that the money already spent upon the new navy would have provided for the country an adequate and satisfactory system of coast defence. Since March 3, 1883, that is, during the past thirteen years, the total of appropriations for the increase of the navy has been \$110,371,710. During the same period the total expenditure on coast defences has been only \$10,631,000. Everything that Senator PROCTOR says concerning the disproportionate character of the expenditures for the two objects is true and sound. He goes further and proves that if the \$110,371,000 spent on new ships had been spent on land forts and batteries, the results obtained would have counted for more, as regards heavy guns mounted for service :

"The proposed land defences for the same sun would mount 1,576 guns of 8 inch calibre and upward, as against the navy's 136 guns, and would have mounted 360 raphi-fire guns of 5-inch calibre, as against the navy's 187.

"These plans if carried out would provide Boston alone with 171 guns and mortars of 8-inch to calibre, as against the 136 guns of 5-inch to 13-inch

"At New York there would be 200 guns and mor-tars of from S-inch to 16-inch calibre, as against the 186 guns of the entire navy. At San Francisco there would be 232 guns and mortars of from 5 luch to 16inch calibre, as against the 136 guns of the navy. These comparisons between the respective armaments we would have at these important points and the armaments we have obtained in the whole new pavy for the same money show that the scale is much In favor of any one of the above ports alone as agains the combined force of the navy."

Much of Senator PROCTOR's speech is devoted to the elucidation of the comparative efficiency of guns mounted on shore and those mounted on ships. He dwells on this, perhaps, to the neglect of another element of value, namely, the mobility of the floating coast defenders for which the country has been paying under the names of battle ships, cruisers, and so forth. For the guns of the navy are, unlike the guns of the forts, to a large extent capable of concentration at the actual point of attack.

What we regret in Senator PROCTOR's otherwise admirable speech is not so much its tone of criticism and reproach concerning the past expenditures for the navy as its assumption that the time has come for putting an end to the further development of our sea power. "From this time on," he says, "any expenditure of money which we are prepared to make on naval increase will merely make us stronger than we need be with reference to powers that are weaker than ourselves, while leaving us still hopelessly inferior to the five great naval powers that are now so much stronger than oursilves." Again: "The true office of a defensive navy is to cooperate with complete land defences, and our navy is now sufficient for that purpose.'

So far as Mr. PROCTOR's speech is intended to stimulate the land branch of national defence, and to provide adequate protection for our scaports, whether the expenditure involved be one hundred million dollars or two hundred million, he is right, and the country is with him.

So far as it is intended to discourage further expenditure on ships of war, on the ground that these belong to the class of offensive rather than defensive instruments that the country is not with him. In a defensive war, weapons of offence are often the surest and most valuable weapons.

The policy of the future is not to turn altogether from sea to shore, but to build up our forts and build up our fleet at the same time. Let the work go on!

# It Is Not Tolerable in America.

The rebellion of BALLINGTON BOOTH has awakened a discussion both here and in England as to the autocratic power of "General" BOOTH over the Salvation Army, and the possible consequences of its continued exercise. The organization had grown up to its present magnitude without before attracting criticism to this peculiar feature of its management; but now the dangers and the temptations of such despotic authority begin to occur to everybody whose attention is called to the subject.

All the authority is in Gen. BOOTH. All the property of the Salvation Army, amounting to millions of dollars, belongs to him. If the title to any of it is not in his name, it is held in trust for him. For instance, BAL-LINGTON BOOTH, according to the English Salvationists sent hither to oust him from his command, is under written obligation to relinquish to Gen. BOOTH all right and title to the American property, estimated to be of a value of \$700,000. Moreover, Gen. BOOTH has despotic authority over the annual income of the organization, at present a very great sum, say three millions and more, Of course, the maintenance of the Army, the pay of the officers and other expenses, eats up a large part of this amount but very much of it goes into the London treasury of Gen. BOOTH. Skeptical people are now asking what the old man does with all this money, over whose expenditure he has absolute and irresponsible power. He is said to have made many and large investments. Perhaps, and we may say probably. they are solely for the benefit of the Sal wation enterprise; but nobody knows that

as a gertainty. The money of the Salvation Army flows in from a multitude of small contributions. but it is also increased by many large gifts from rich friends. The Auxiliary League. which is formed solely to get pecuniary assistance for the Army, contains as many as paying \$5 annually. Many of them make additional contributions, with the result

that the American division of the Army has, accumulated its \$700,000 of property, and sent to Gen. BOOTH at London \$114,000 in cash during the last few years. The large attendance of rich men at the meeting at Carnegie Hall that protested against the removal of Mr. and Mrs. BALLING-TON BOOTH, indicated the very great financial strength which was back of the enterprise in this country, and it also afforded a possible suggestion of the reason why Gen. BOOTH is so obstinate in his determination to make his authority over the American Salvationists indisputable. He will not tolerate the slightest American opposition to his will even when it comes from his own son; and he will not give him the slightest share of his authority. He means to remain the sole master of the Salvation Army wherever it may be, and he will fight to keep his absolute control of the American division with the more obstinacy because here the material resources of the

organization promise to be peculiarly rich. Before the coming hither of Mr. and Mrs. BALLINGTON BOOTH the Salvation Army was unfavorably regarded by the mass of American Protestants, but since it has been under their leadership they have succeeded in gaining for it the confidence of many of the richest and most conservative members of the Protestant churches. The report that now \$1,000,000 has been offered them to start such an army on their own account is probably true. Gen. BOOTH, therefore, sees that here is a rich mine to work, and he means to work it himself without interference. He resents the American popularity of Mr. and Mrs. BALLINGTON BOOTH, which has resulted in the demand for their continuance as leaders here, as tending to the building up of opposition to his despotic The greater their personal inuthority. fluence is the less adapted are they to serve his purposes, for the more likely are they to have their own power built up. He wants only absolutely obedient servants as his representatives. The only personal aggrandizement he will tolerate is his own. By putting his son in the leadership of the American division of the Army, he kept in his own family the direct working of the richest source of revenue, except Engand itself, and the only considerable foreign source; but when the son showed a disposition to assert some measure of independence, the old man had no more use for him. He sharply dismissed him from the American command and sent his subservient daughter to replace him. At all risks. Gen. BOOTH means that the Salvation Army in this rich and powerful country shall be kept obedient to his will alone. He means, consequently, that it shall be English and not American, and

We do not say that this ambitious and resolute old man is seeking his own selfish enrichment in money. We have no reason for suggesting that his management of the Salvation Army funds is not solely for the no one can know absolutely that such is the case. Gen. BOOTH keeps his own counsel and must be taken on faith. The most we can say is that his distribution of the most important so-called commands among his own children, does not tend to inspire such faith in the fullest measure. Nor is it surprising that suspicion has been created both here and in England by his violence in stamping upon the first sign of doubt and resistance, which has been shown by a member of his family.

that its large surplus revenues shall con-

tinue to go to London and into his hands.

However that may be, and granting that Gen. BOOTH is ambitious only to save souls, Americans, now that their eyes are opened, will not give any favor to a religious movement in this country which is organized on a strictly military basis, and absolutely controlled as such by the despotic will of an Englishman, who has made manifest his determination to brook no American interference with his autocratic power. The Salvation Army as an English concern dominot tolerable in America.

# gerent Rights for Cuba

Whatever course President CLEVELAND may take pursuant to a declaration by Congress in favor of the granting of belligerent rights to the revolutionary patriots in Cuba, the declaration will be of service to those in whose behalf it is made. It will be an authoritative expression of the judgment of the American people. It will serve as an encouragement to the revolutionary Government and armies of Cuba. It will serve as a notification to Spain that we are observant of her conduct in Cuba. and desirous of maintaining our neutralof warfare, we believe that he is wrong and ity between both of the belligerents engaged in war there. It will serve as a notice to Captain-General WEYLER that it is imprudent for him to prosecute hostilities in a manner defiant of the rules of civilized warfare. It will make manifest to the oppressed population of Cuba that they have a sincere friend in the United States The declaration will have a value other than that growing out of sentiment or sympathy. The deep significance of it will surely be discerned by the Government of Spain, by the Spanish Generalissimo at Havana, and by the revolutionary President and leaders. There is power in the voice of America, expressed through Congress, and more yet when this voice is responsive to that of the American people.

During the debate upon the Cuban ques tion in the Senate several Senators have made objection to the adoption of any measure favoring Cuba. One Senator thought that no measure of the kind would be of any advantage to the Cuban cause, a thought that could be entertained only by one who has failed to make inquiry into the circumstances of the case. Another Senator thought that the recognition of Cuba's belligerency would involve us in war with Spain; but we have never seen any reason for holding an opinion of this kind, or for supposing that Spain would assail us for exercising a right which we possess under public law. Two or three Senators have argued that Congress would go outside of its province by adopting any of the measures relating to Cuba that have been introduced in either House, since foreign affairs are not under the dictation of Congress, an argument which must be regarded as discreditable to the men who made it. Congress does not dictate to the Executive, in the first instance as to foreign affairs; but Congress is the final authority regarding the foreign policy not less than the domestic policy of the Government. It was a very pertinent question that Senator VEST addressed to Senator WHITE during Thursday's debate in the Senate. We quote from THE SUN'S report:

"Mr. WEITE contended that the question of recognition of Cuban belligerency or of Cuban independence was one solely within the functions of the Executive Department of the Government; and that Congress had no right to impose its will upon the President in

VEST-Does the Senator from California say 8,000 members in this country, each that if we now request the President to recognize the independence of Cuba it will have no effect?

This suggestive question of the Senator

from Missouri covers a large ground, and contains a satisfactory answer to the talk against interference with the foreign policy of the Executive. The California Senator was not so short-sighted as to make a negative reply to the question; he switched off and took another track.

Whether President CLEVELAND will express his approval of any resolution of Congress favoring Cuba, we cannot say. But it is our judgment that a declaration by Congress that the Cuban revolutionists are entitled to belligerent rights, will be a declaration justifiable under international law, honorable to Congress, well merited by the Cubans, and not a ground of offence to Spain. And perhaps the Executive may agree with it.

### The Yuruan Incident.

On Wednesday last, the 26th of February, the time limit in the ultimatum presented by Great Britain to Venezuela expired. By, or before that day, as we understand the matter, Venezuela was, according to England's terms, to make those pecuniary and other amends which the latter had fixed, for the alleged ill-treatment of Inspector BARNES, or to run the risk of having force

employed against her. Venezuela had before her the fate of Nicaragua, which, declining to have England act as judge and jury in settling the damages claimed in the Bluefields affair, and allowing the day fixed in the British ultimatum to pass, was punished by having a British fleet take possession of Corinto. But a good many things have happened since that former affair, and since Venezuela received her ultimatum from Lord Salishury. The time for the enforcement of the ultimatum against her has expired without any movement, so far as is known, either of the flying squadron or of other British naval forces toward her coast.

Exactly what arrangement, if any, has been made with Venezuela in this matter does not appear. Whether she has been willing to consider the personal grievances alleged to have been suffered by BARNES apart from her boundary dispute, in view of the fact that the High Commission is now considering the latter, or whether she holds to her original ground that the Yuruan incident is too closely involved with the boundary question to be settled apart from it, is not yet announced. But the one fact about which there seems to be no doubt is that the day fixed by England's arrogant ultimatum has passed without her receiving the indemnity she demanded, and that she has not yet attempted to repeat her Corinto game.

### Four Years Later.

The Republican electors of this city will have sixteen delegates to represent our eight Congress districts at the Republican National Convention, which is to eventuate at St. Louis on June 16. In addition to this representation, the same as the State of Arkansas, in which Republicans are benefit of the movement itself; but much fewer than in New York city, Mr. HARRISON having polled 46,000 votes there in 1892 and 98,000 in this town, four delegates at large will be elected by the Republican State Convention when it meets here on March 24, and probably at least one of these delegates will be a resident of the city of New York. In 1892 these four delegates at large were T. C. PLATT of Catherine's Creek, Tioga county. WARNER MILLER of the Mohawk Valley, FRANK HISCOCK of Syracuse, and CHAUNCEY MITCHELL DEPEW, our wellknown cosmopolitan Republican. This year the present programme of the Republican leaders is to reflect as delegates at large Messrs, PLATT, MIL-LER, and DEPEW, and to substitute for Major Hiscock our energetic, oratorical, persuasive, active, earnest, and non-dudish fellow townsman, Mr. EDWARD LAU-TERRACH. Mr. LAUTERBACH is a bona fide and veritable New Yorker, familiar not only with the chief thoroughfares of the city, the nated by a single Englishman as General, is ferries, railway stations, and cab service, but also with the location of the side streets. the public offices and buildings, without one of Roosevelt's probationary policemen. Prior to the Minneapolis Convention of

June, 1892, the factional lines of division between the New York city Republicans were not dissimilar from those which sepparate these warring partisans at present. The Union League Club faction stood on the one side and the anti-Leaguers or PLATTITES upon the other. The Union League Club men of four years ago had, however, two distinct advantages over their opponents of that time: they were united in advocacy of one candidate, Gen. HARRISON, and they had the benefit of so much of the Federal patronage as was then in Republican hands, the Democrats being in complete control of the State administration in Albany and the local administration in this city. The PLATT men then labored under the double disadvantage of a dearth of natronage and the lack of a candidate on whom they could unite against HARRISON. Thus anti-HARRISON delegates were divided between Mr. BLAINE and Governor McKINLEY. In the voting of New York State's seventy-two delegates, Mr. BLAINE had 35, HARRISON 27, and Governor Mc-KINLEY 10. The sixteen delegates from New York city were thus divided: For BLAINE: MURRAY, MILHOLLAND, HILLIARD, GIRBS, SHOOK, BROOKFIELD, PORTER, REIS-ENWEIGHT: for HARRISON: CREGER, LAW-SON, PORTER, PATTERSON, HENKEL, SHEP-ARD; for McKINLEY: ARMOUR, THOMAS. The four delegates at large in the Convention were evenly divided, Mr. PLATT and Mr. MILLER against HARRISON, and HIS-COCK and DEPEW for him.

As for the delegates to choose the city representatives to the St. Louis Convention, here is considerable controversy between the PLATT men and the BROOKFIELD men. though both factions ostensibly are enlisted in support of the Hon, LEVI PARSONS MOR-TON for President. We state merely the facts which the situation discloses, in saying that the PLATT Republicans are stronger than they were in 1888 and the Union Leaguers correspondingly weaker. This year the PLATT men not only have a cambidate in whose support they are united, but a candidate who acknowledges them as his supporters. They have control of the State Committee, and in this city as generally elsewhere throughout the State, except in Kings county, control of the Republican machinery. There is no Federal patronage to be used to their political detriment, as in 1888; and what State patronage there is is wholly in the hands of the PLATT men. The local Republican patronage, it is true, is in the hands, or more properly, perhaps, it might be said, has slipped through the hands of the BROOKFILLD men, recruited from other cities and States and overwhelmingly outvoted in the recent battle for control of the Republican county organization. From present indications the PLATT men will elect the delegates from Congress districts 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, and 15; fourteen dele-

gates in all, leaving the BROOKFIELD men,

erhaps, two, exclusive of the Sixteenth district, which includes a portion of New York county and the whole of Westchester. The delegates from this district in 1889 were JAMES W. HUSTED and WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON. The probable delegates this year will be ex-Judge ROBERTSON and Senator J. IRVING BURNS of Yonkers-onthe-Hudson.

### Dunraven's Expulsion.

The charges of fraud against the Defender brought by Lord DUNBAVEN, and his silly, smirking explanations that he accused no body, can be shut out from our eyes with the erasure of his name from the rolls of the New York Yacht Club. We applaud the latter body for delivering its last word like a man of honor and self-respect, who distinguishes between those entitled to courtesy and those deserving of contempt. It conception of dignity and the bearing of a gentleman is not of the flimsy and petty character that shrinks always from speaking out the just indignation which follows a wrong. To have accepted DUNRAVEN'S resignation, would have been to take his hand as he said farewell.

Like Lord DUNRAVEN, the British pres which sustains him throughout persists in asserting that the Cup Committee's alleged failure to put a man aboard the Defender, as Lord DUNRAVEN says he requested, made t forever afterward impossible for the Defender to be cleared of suspicion or for DUN-RAVEN to be condemned. In other words they believe Lord DUNRAVEN, as against Mr. FISH supported by the documentary evidence of the memorandum made by him at the time, under Lord DUN-RAVEN'S supervision and in accord ance with his corrections. In that memorandum there was no mention of a keeper on the Defender during the night after the first race. But what nonsense such a refuge is! If Lord DUNBAVEN had made his charge properly, in writing, and the Cup Committee had torn it up in indignation and had done nothing more, Lord DUN-RAVEN'S appearance for the second race would have been conclusive evidence that in his opinion nothing had been done by the Defender which called for further notice from him, the representative of the Royal Yacht Squadron of England. He recognized unquestionably the first race as a 'race," the first of the score against the Valkyrie though no referee in the world would call a contest vitiated by fraud a race.

The connection of the Royal Yacht Squadron with these events is closer than any British newspaper's. After the foul in the second race Lord DUNRAVEN posed as a sportsman hold ing gallantly to the rule that he as a competitor must accept the decision of the judges. He said to Mr. ISELIN by letter that "the committee has decided that I am wrong and you are right: and there the matter ends." And yet, on Sept. 24, he sent to the Secretary of the Royal Yacht Squadron in England a written charge of foul play against the Defender, which he had refused to put into writing in America, and a statement that the judges had decided improperly on the foul. "How could I possibly agree to resail a race decided against me by the committee?" he wrote to Mr. ISELIN again. Nevertheless he resailed it before the Royal Yacht Squadron a few days later, and de clared himself the winner.

Then from out of a clear sky came publicly, in the pamphlet in the Field, a charge of fraud, which we had been entitled by DUNRAVEN's own acts to regard as impossible, and which, when publishing, he declared us unable to refute. He had the insolence, down to a couple of weeks ago. to send word to Mr. ISELIN that he agreed with the committee that the Defender's owners knew nothing of the fraud, a gratu itous reiteration of his charge that the fraud was committed. His case may conclude with a part of the investigating committee's letter published yesterday, which reads as follows: "Lord DUNRAVEN misstated the committee's report in an important reference to a guide book or the piloting of | particular. Nothing in the report justifies traordinary episode Lord DUNRAVEN has wave forever! Down with the effete and goldseemed below the standard of sensitiveness and mental balance always regarded as

requisite in what is known as polite society Well, one might have explained such extraordinary conduct by supposing Lord DUNRAVES to be crazy. His being at large, unconfined in an asylum, would have left this theory still plausible, were it not outlawed by the fact that, throughout his disgraceful course, he has been countenanced, tacitly or openly, by the Royal Yacht Squad ron, of which the socially all-powerful Prince of Wales is the Commodore, and by a great portion of the British press led by the London Times, and the chief organ of British sport, the Field. We can scarcely call DUNHAVEN crazy after this. We must perforce call him English

Since the Harvard four crossed the water to measure oars with the Oxford men, down to the appearance of the third Valkyrie, THE SEX has steadily upheld the supposition that, whatever else they were, the British were fair players and true sportsmen After the DUNRAVEN chapter this can no longer be said truthfully. A high circle, including the majority of British yachtsmen, headed by the Prince of WALES, and followed by the leading English sporting paper and the foremost political journal, have exhibited themselves as mean, prejudiced, and colored with the caddishness and dishonor of DUNRAVEN.

When the Royal Yacht Squadron, which made a cowardly attempt to disconnect it self from the action of its representative apologizes to American vachtsmen for the gross insult he has offered to them, there may then be ground for another view. Such an apology, fair and full, is now in order, and will continue in order just so long as the Royal Yacht Squadron hesitates to make it.

# The Rally of the Veterans

It is now time that those who desire to take part in the great parade of Union and Confederate veterans should make known their wishes to the committee that has charge of it; and the simplest way to do this is to communicate with the Secretary, Col. J. J. GARNETT, 203 Broadway. Then it will be seasonably known how widespread is the purpose to hold this reunion.

It is specially desirable that regimental and company societies should make known their intentions in the matter, indicating, as far as possible, how many are likely to come. Many regimental associations have been kept up ever since the war, in all parts of the country, and they would naturally be the first source of reliance for information on this point. Grand Army posts might also well express the desire of their members.

spontaneity and enthusiasm. If it is wanted, it will be held; but there will be no attempt to hold it without the manifestation of a long as the Army is under English control. hearty desire for it on the part of veterans,

both Union and Confederate. Thus far the project has called out the warmest individ ual commendations, and now it remains only to obtain assurances from organized bodies of the survivors of the war. We trust the responses will be hearty and prompt!

The Hon, JONAH JEREMIAH MOTT, Chair man of the Executive Committee of the Silver party, calls important meetings of that concern every half hour through the day and evening and the party going to a meeting in a berdle is one of the familiar sights of Washington. Gen. A. JAY WARNER continues to be full of hope. and JONAH JEREMIAH of calamitous divination but collections are reported slow. It is a mystery as well as a sorrow to the enlightened friends of silver that there is no clinking o coins falling into the hat. In fact, persons of a sordid mind are already beginning to gibe. What's the use of 16 to 1, that infallible and immortal principle of finance, that keystone of freedom, if it hasn't the power to start the mare, to make the ghost walk? The financial rock must begin to squirt mighty soon, or confidence in the 16 to 1 Moses business will sag fatally and forever.

Prof. George Huntington of Carlton College, a celebrated Gopher Institution of learning, is described by an admirer as "well known all over the Union as an author." There are some parts of the Union where his fame is not as thick as it may be in Minnesota, but the most recent article turned out by his muse will remedy these inequalities. It appears that somebody, possibly the Right Hon, JOSEPH CHAM BERLAIN of Birmingham, the Bully Boy with the Glass Eye, asked Prof. HUNTINGTON to manufacture "an international hymn for Englishspeaking people." The Professor kindly kept the foundry at work full time, and the result is surprising. Here is a hunk of his hymn:

"Though deep the sea and wide Twixt realm and realm, its tide Binds strand to strand. So be the gulf between Gray coasts and Islands green-Great populace and Queen. By friendship spanned."

There is a considerable gulf at present between Great Britain and one particular Island Green and for that matter it will never do to carry out Prof. HUNTINGTON'S poetical scheme for bridge from Southampton to New York and an elevated railroad from Windsor to the City Hall. Still, Prof. HUNTINGTON would be an excellent understudy for the Hon. ALFRED AUSTIN, and a language that vibrates to the breath of two such mouths of honey may consider itself fortunate even without any closer binding and spanning between coasts, islands great populace, and Queen. There will be a film of brine upon the third eye of Mr. CHAMBER LAIN when he reads this affecting international hymn.

One hundred and four years ago to-day GIOACHINO ROSSINI, the musical composer, the only man distinguished in modern history born on the 20th of February, had his name inscribed in the birth records of the town of Pesaro, and thereafter he celebrated his birthday every four years. Rossini left Italy to become director of the Italian Opera House in Paris. He remained a resident of France for thirty-eight years, until his death on Nov. 13, 1868. On the 29th of February, 1864, when he was 72, Rossini, whose opicurean tastes are said to have shortened his life below the average of many distinguished musical composers, celebrated what he called "his eighteenth birthday," and in the pleasant companionship of mutual friends declared his deliberate purpose to, as he said, "turn over a new leaf" and disregard the frivolities of youth and the indiscre tions of an Italian in his teens. CHERURINI was 81. BURNEY 82, GLUCK 80, and GIUSEPPE VEHOL was born in 1814. Rossint, whose birthday is to be celebrated in his native Italian town to day, did not live as long as some of his fellow mposers; and he did not have as many birthdays either.

It is a peculiar thing that so many of the mosprominent musical composers were born in winter months. MOZART, SCHUBERT, and AUBER were born in the month of January; HANDEL, MENDELSSOHN, and Rossint were born in February; Bacu and Havin were born in March; BEETHOVEN was born in December.

The East continues to hale the Hon. THOMAS HENRY CARTER by his silver chin; the West by his carved silver feet. "Throw him out of the Chairmanship of the National Republican Committee," says the panting East; he is an impudent heretic whose mouth ought to be sewn up with gold thread. Throw out yourselves," snarls the fighting West; "our Ton stands on the Republican platform and you stand on your heads. Hurray his statement." At every point of this ex- for TOMMY CARTER, and may his chin clump toothed East!" And harmony, wounded, shricks with pain and dies without a worshipper.

The Iowa House of Representatives has smashed the resolution providing for the resubmission to the people of a prohibitory amendment. Not prohibition or railroads or gold or silver or bonus or tariffs or anything else will be allowed by Iowa to stand in the way of the Hon, WILLIAM BOYD ALLISON as he glides majestically and easily from Washington to St. Louis, a comprehensive smile upon his expressive lips, and casters sheathed with felt upon his safe and gentle feet.

The Hon. John Charlton, a Liberal member of the Dominion House of Commons, has introduced into that body a bill providing that canals, railways, and newspapers shall not be allowed to work on Sundays. Mr. CHARLTON, evidently a man of broad observation and profound study, says that Sunday newspapers are at the bottom of the neglect of "Sunday observance" in this unhappy country, and that persons in the newspaper business here "become physical wrecks in a short time." According to the same careful authority the death statistics of American cities show that "the average newspaper life of a reporter on one of the big dailies is less than seven years." CHARLTON is a philosopher and statistician whose assertions will be heard with great interest by the physical wrecks that he describe If he will send a photograph of himself to this office THE SUN will publish it, provided it seem to do justice to the rare intellectual qualities and enormous bulging bumps which it is not ural to ascribe to the original.

The Hon. JOHN PETER Sr. JOHN, long a major planet of the Dry system, is sweeping through the West, with untrimmed voice and multitudinous mustachios fiercely waving, and he is addressing all the Prohibitionist State Conventions that he can find; but there seems to be more silver than water to his talk. He shouts for prohibition, but he yells for silver, He sweeps the zodiac with capillary streamers, and howls that free silver is going to sweep the country. Isn't it enough to ask a man to stick o water without compelling him to roof his outh with silver? How often must the Hou, JOHN PETER SINIUS and the rest of the brethren be told that if the Drys are bound to mix finance with liquor prohibition, their platform should insist upon the free coinage of bi chloride of gold?

We have received many inquiries for the name of the proper person in this city to whom contributions for the Cuban cause may be sent He is Mr. T. ESTHADA PALNA, and his address is dit Broadway.

### Fising the British Fing. To rue Entrance Tio Stansie: Will you kindly in

form mely what right the Ingush Army, Salvation or otherwise, has to occupy barracks in the city of New York and dy from a flassiaff their English calsign? If an American Salvation Army should attemp night also well express the desire of their nembers.

The whole value of such a rally is in its the principal income of the so-called Army is derived from the sale of the War day, self-respecting Americans should refrain from purchasing this paper so A SON OF AMERICA.

A X-RAT PORTRAIT OF JOHN BULL. One American Citizen Frees His Mind oncerning Arbitration.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I notice that some gentlemen in New York are busying themselves with the idea that a permanent Board of Arbitration should be established to try all matters in dispute which may arise hereafter between the United States and Great Britain. Have these gentlemen forgotten that a short time ago the House of Commons unofficially proposed to Congress this very same thing? To test, apparently, the sincerity of Pritain in her own proposition Congress suggested to her the propriety of submitting to arbitation the matter in dispute between her and Venezuela, for which, indeed, Venezuela had pleaded with her in vain for a generation or more. But this it seems was a horse of another color. Britain found nothing in international law requiring such a thing. Neither was there as precedent in British annals where Britain was ever known to assent to arbitration as to mat-ters between herself and a weaker nation. So

precedent in British annals where Britain was ever known to assent to arbitration as to matters between herself and a weaker nation. So the suggestion of Congress was flouted.

And why have a permanent Board of Arbitrators be improvised at any time to try each and every case in dispute as it arises hersafter between the two nations? And what do these worthy gentlemen propose to arbitrate as between the United States and Great Britain? No question between the two nations has reached the acute stage that I know of except the Monroe doctrine. Do they propose to arbitrate spirited and unparticule and un American?

England never asked us for a permanent Board of Arbitration till we grew to be more powerful than herself. Time was when wa would gladly have left to arbitration England's claim to the right of searching our vessels on the high seas, to the impressment of our scamen into her service, to the enforcement against us of her Orders in Council, and of firing into our war vessels for no other purpose, apparently, than to include the spirit of cussedness. She builled us out of much of our territory in Maine through the threat of war and a fraudulent map, but never a word said she about arbitration. She also builled us out of much of our territory in Oregon through the same means, for that was "Heads I win, tails you lose. Submit to the inevitable or do worse." The words Justice, Mercy, and Liberality were never found in the vocabulary of Britain's forbign polley.

England delights to dwell upon the monstrous injunities of the first Napoleon; but though Napoleon captured most of the capitals of Europe, he burned none of them. Have our own Chaurer over Ungland held up her hands in holy horror over the "sum of all villanies." but when the contriversy culsinated in war, her sympoleon captured most of the capitals of Europe, he burned was not valuable a possession to go longer undisputed, and so diplomey, international law, and arbitration were brought out antiductive for submitting the Behring Sea was too valuable a

should have had a flourishing seal fishery all of our own there to-day.

England has always been our enemy. She has never befriended us. In all our misunderstandings with other nations England has been against us. She is always aggressive, always nagging, always irritating, never entirely agreeing in anything. There are many truly Christian people in England, but they don't rule it. The policy of England is that of a meddler, an oppressor, and a robber. England, like Satan, is a roaring iton smelling up and down the earth, seeking whom she can plunder, annoy, or distress, whatsover it be, which she cannot appropriate to herself.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, 180d.

No Special Tax-Equal Burdens for All. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire Isn't it a good time now to start the discussion of the proposition to "tax the railroads, thereby indirectly taxing the people, to raise revenue for the support of the Gov I expect that you will be the pioneer in this discu-

sion. Please consider the subject, and greatly oblige Yours respectfully, HENRY C. FRINK. The proposition is unsound. There should be io special taxes bearing upon any separate di

vision of the people, or upon any separate interest. All men should be taxed by the same rule and the same principle, and the fairest method of taxation is that laid down in the Na tional Democratic platform of 1892: "The Federal Government has no constitutions power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue only."

This means that the revenue of the Federal Government should be derived chiefly from duties on imports, and that these duties should be imposed equally upon all goods brought into the country from abroad, so that every person taxed in proportion to the amount of such goods that he consumes.

No special tax for railroads or for anything Equal taxation for all interests and all citizens

### is the law of justice. Weyler and the Pinkertons.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: I read an account o the setzure of the Bermuda by United States Marshals aided by Pinkerton men acting as Spanish agenta, should like to know if the United States requires th aid of the Pinkerton Detective Agency to execute its laws. If not, by whose authority were those armed hirelings of the Spanish Government taken aboard a United States revenue cutter and allowed to abuse and maltreat nien whose only crime is that they love

I maltr at men whose only crime is that they love ir native land?

I maltre land?

I matte land?

I ment a same a same a special with the chain patriots may wish to avoid trouble with the chain states for comment as much as possible. I certainly think they would have been justified resisting by force of arms this introduction of Weysum in the United States, admire The United States, admire The St for the manly. American stand on cluster, destine which it has taken from the first, the other papers have been slewing around from the top of the papers have been slewing around from the top of the papers. A New Jensey Navai, Reserve.

Lew York, Feb. 20. NEW YORK, Feb. 26.

To the Editor of The Sex-Sir: Referring to your editorial in last Sunday's paper, on "Religion in New England," permit me to remark that your comparison of the number of Roman Catholics with that of of the number of Roman Catholies with that of Protestant "communicants" is unisleading. All the Roman Catholie population including young children who have been "comfirmed," are counted. With Protestants senerally those only are reckoned as communicants who have perfected to remain can be then have perfected a "change of heart" and been then admitted as members of the charge in the perfect of a change of the communicants there is no perfected a "change of heart" and been then had a families among Protestants from ten years old and operation would be no such excess of Roman Catholies in New England as your article claims.

A. H. Cavony, Eng. Pa., Feb. 27, 1899.

The War Cry. Go fling the Starry Banner out, Throughout this glorious Nation. To indicate that we endorse

American Salvation. Go fling the Starry Banner out Than have the Army we have made Controlled by Pritish leaders.

We're soldlers of Salvation: But those who lead us must not be of foreign importation. Go fling the Starry Banner out,

Go fling the Starry Banner out,

And in its light resplendent Great Erstain and the world may see Go fling the Starry Panner out,

tour stringthers spirit gave us.
And we don't think that nothing clae
Than British grace can save us. Go fling the sterry banner out,

Marched on to victory; so shall march The Army of Salvatton. Go fling the starry Bonner out,

that telesy still presentes us,

And onward upward, day by day, To newer glory leads us. Go fling the Starry Banner out, in it is exaltation And every tatting soldier knows

Great Britain s not Salvation. the flong the Starry Banner out, Anterican endeavor Shall plant it on the jasper walls of Paraloss forever.

Gottling the Marry Ranner out. That flag short wave glove us At rest with these who love us AMERICAN BALVATRANISTS

Costly Pleasure. From Browning, King of vo.'s Monthly.

"Been spending a week at Washington, chi
s'pose you went all through the nation's capital?"

"Yes, and about all of my own."

## BUNDEAMS.

-Snow was ten feet deep on the level at Martin, Kittitas county, Wash., ten days ago. Seven inches of snow fell in one day this month,

-The Kentucky Legislature is considering a bill to allow women all over the State to vote for school trustees and also to hold the office of school trustee. -Chink Dollars was the name given by a prisoned

in the Paduca, Ky., police court a few days ago and so far as could be learned it was the man's ac tual and only name Uncle Dick McGuire of Williamstown, Ky., 10

said to be 114 years old, and most people in the neighborhood credit the statement. He is still ac ive and in apparently sound health. -Pive young women converts were baptised in &

reck at Richmond, Ky., the other day with for ches of snew on the ground, several inches of 140 on the shoal waters of the creek, and the tempera are considerably below freezing.

Two farmers met on the highway in Gibson

ounty. Tenn., the other day, and, after the custon of the region, stopped to swap horses. The trade was agreed on finally by one farmer receiving the other's horse, and a slepherd dog, a rooster, fifty cents, and A new sea anchor has been invented by Michael

McCarthy of Middletown, Conn. The anchor is filled with oil in such a way that the oil is diffused over the waves as the anchor is tossed up and down, and so a comparative calm is created in which the vessel may ride out a storm in safety. -Lexington, Ky., has an old people's club, of

There are three members ninety years old, one nine ty one, two ninety three, and two ninety four. The week for pleasure and mutual improvement. -A nurse in Los Angeles, Cal., is holding the baby she was hired to care for as surety for the payment

of her wages. The mother of the child fell behind in her payments to the nurse, and finally the nurse refused to surrender the child until she was paid in full. The case is to come up in court on babeas cor human being can be held as security for a debt. —A prize of \$250 for a method of inoculating squirrels with some contagious fatal disease to offered by the Commercial Association of Pendiston, Or., and it is believed the county authorities and various farmers' organizations will add to the

sum offered. The farmers of that region are at their wits' end as to how to miticate the plague of squir-rels. Tons of strychnine have been used in the effort to exterminate the squirrels by poisoning them, but little relief is had from this or any other method heretofore used. -Five hundred land agents are said to have gone rom the various Southern States to the Northwest since the first of this year with the purpose of prosenting the advantages of the sections they repre-sent to the Northwestern farmers and inducting them to locate in the South. The Southern Indus trial Association of Alabama says that reports from

its agencies all over the South show that there has been a remarkable inflow of immigrants from the Northwest since Christmas, and there is every indication that the immigration will show a very large increase as the spring progresses. Meanwhile news-papers in Nebraska, Dakota, and other Northwestern States allege that the trains are daily bringing disappointed farmers back from the South.

—An instance of strict honesty under trying etc. cumstances is reported from Connecticut. A police officer started from Danbury for Bridgeport on a

railway train the other day with a prisoner sen tenced to serve thirty days in the Bridgeport Jail for drunkenness. The prisoner promised that if the officer would spare him the indignity of the handcuffs he would go to jall peaceably. Norwalk there was a change of cars, and in the shuffle the officer became separated from his pris mer. The officer started on a hunt all over the town for the supposed escap-1 prisoner. The latter, however, had taken the right train and was on his way to Bridgeport. When the prisoner reached Bridgeport he hung round the station an hour or two waiting for the officer to catch up with him and wondering what had become of him, and then walked over to the tail and surrendered himself, explaining the circumstances. It is possible that his honesty will have the effect of shortening his sentence considerably.

#### She Took a Shave. From the Providence Journa'.

Westerly, had an experience the other day. Business was dull, and the barber was boning a razor when in walked a woman about 50 years of age. Her dress and manner plainly tude ated that a great portion of her life had been spent on a farm.

Without making any remarks the woman scated herself in one of the plush barber chairs, placed her feet on the stool, just as it is a custom for men to do, and informed the astonished proprietor that she wanted a shave. When the barber had recovered his shattered senses he assumed sufficient courage to ask why she wanted a shave. The woman replied that her husband was sick and was not expected to live. and for that reason she wanted a shave so as to pre cut a good appearance as chief mourner at the fu-

Soon the woman's face was lathered. The razor's edge was drawn over the skin once and then more lather was applied. After the barber had kone over her face with the razor twice he bathed the skin with bay rum and pronounced that the job was ended. The change in appearance was for the better. By

the farm the woman had exposed her face to all sorts of weather. The skin was rough, and here and there black hatrs bristled.

### Patally Wounded a Practical Joher. From the Cincinnati Tribune.

Manton, O., Feb. 24. - Origin to Dewelsa was out walking with a young lady last night. While passing a dark place he was stopped by a man, who ordered him to throw up his hands. Dewelss responded by pulling a revolver and firing at the supposed highwav-man. The ball struck the man and he fell to the ground. When he was picked up lewelss was dumfounded and horrorstricken to find the injured man to be his chum, Verge Everly. Everly, in a spirit of fun, had sought to scare bowelss by playing highway-man. The bullet struck Everly in the treast. Hecannot recover.

Shot the Man Who Waltzed With His

from the Courter Journal MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 23.-During the progress of a ball near Sardis. Dallas county, last Pignt, Virgil Morrisette became Jenious of Andrew W.J. na's atten tions to his wife, and forbade their danof g teacther Later on he observed them waitzing and without further warning fired on them, killing Wilkins to stantly. In the excitement Morra ttd .caped. The

### Definition of a Dampheol. From the Lesetaton Journal

A damfool is not a fool under the sun, but one who has crawled into a hoje and left his heris yet in evidence. A feel is a harmless idiot; but a damfool is an idiot in the way of civilization, a fool, in fine, whe dams civilization. Most folks have had spells of dams foolishness, but some people sever get over it.

# No Baylon of Time.

Prom the Indianapolis Journal, "Before they are married," said the Cornfed Phi-losopher, "it usually takes him at least half an hour to tear himself away from her presence."

"And after "queried the neophyte.

"About the say elength of time. You see, toen she has to tell him of ever so many things she wants him to bring home."

#### Inside Information. I rom Brooklyn Life.

The Idiot - These cathode rays will be a great thing for the country newspapers.
The Prefessor-How so ? The Idiot-They'll be able to find out everything that's going on " in our midst."

### One Important Exception. From Browning, King & Co.'s Monthly. Ringo-Britannia rules the wave, just the same! Jingo-There's one wave she doesn't rule, don't roll

forget it Bingo-Yea? Jingo-Yes! The wave of the Stars and Stripes! After the Pighter Had Pit.

# From the Richmond Disputch. We are not surprised to hear it said that Maherin sorry that he Fitzsimmons.

Temporarily. I rom the Indianapolis Journal.

Will you be mine? The Unitely said:
And the maiden replied. Until we are wed.\*
And ther that? After that, said she.

You, of cours, will belong to he.

The Century for March is extremely interests ing, with its two stories by Hopkinson Smith, its serials by Mrs. Humphry Ward and Prof. W M. Shoane, its comments on the edder Funnas by Mrs. Crawford, the well known Paris correspondent, and its array of articles by well trained contributors Not the least interesting article is the "Open Letter" the Century's new type, and explaining its " net

and much discussed quotation marks.